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### Speech of Mr. King, of Ga.

In SENATE—September 23, 1837.  
ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.  
Concluded.

Mr. K. said he was sorry to see his friends who had voted against this Executive measure throughout, now coming forward sanctifying an Executive triumph over the legislative authority, by acknowledging their error. His worthy friend from Connecticut had said that though he had voted uniformly against it, yet that it "might have done some good in saving the banks." This confession of his friend was, perhaps, a harmless offering to Executive power; but as he did not approve of such gratuitous benevolence at the cost of consistency, in a matter of such importance to the country, he must say to his friend, that he entirely disagreed with him, and must call upon him for some of the beneficial effects of this wise and salutary measure. The Senator himself told us in the next breath that the deposite banks, and all other banks—were broken; and that the public money, both specie and paper, have become unavailable in their vaults. The patient is dead, and yet the treatment is lauded. If a quack, in defiance of all remonstrances, continues his treatment, and the patient dies, we may conjecture that he would have done no better with a different treatment, or without treatment; but how he could have done worse, it is somewhat difficult to conceive. This measure, then, condemned by the Senate, condemned by the Cabinet, condemned by the People, after full trial condemned by the whole legislative authority, and condemned by the strong evidences of the mischief it has produced, is still persevered in by the Executive, lauded for its "salutary effects," and was referred to by one Senator (looking at Mr. Benton) as "the glorious specie circular." [Mr. Benton. Yes, the ever-glorious specie circular.]

Mr. K., with great animation. Ah, yes, it is all glory and no good. Where are the evidences of your glory? Is there any thing glorious in the present unhappy condition of the country? Your Government insolvent and disgraced. Our people branded by foreigners as a nation of fraudulent bankrupts and swindlers; your merchants bankrupt, your manufacturers languishing in idleness distress; your planters ruined, and two-thirds of the laboring population of the United States threatened with actual starvation. These are the evidences of the "salutary" effects of the measures we are called on to glorify. Why, sir, the Senator must have forgotten that glory has depreciated in the market. Like paper currency, it has been redundant, and is now almost as much below par, as rag money; very much for the same reason, too. On examination, we find that neither has had any very solid basis to rest upon.

So much (said Mr. King) for the glory of the order. I now propose to take a more dispassionate, and better reasoned view of it as a financial measure.

The plain objection to the circular as a financial measure is, that it did violence to all the laws of trade and commerce by the forcible interference of the Government. The easing operations of exchanges, so useful and necessary in adjusting ascertained balances between different sections of the country, were suddenly and violently interrupted. The useful admittance of an unfavorable balance, as indicated by the exchanges, was not only disregarded, but that balance forcibly increased. The destructive tendency of such interference by Government in the commerce of the country has been acknowledged by the Senator from N. Carolina (Mr. Strange,) though I thought the principle might have been better applied by him. Such measures produce the same effects in the same way, whenever and wherever applied in a free commercial country; always taking the People by surprise, and breaking up the established order of things. The business of the country is as effectually deranged and disorganized by such violence as is the human system by the destruction of the heart.

Commerce has its laws. The People study them, and by study, observation, and experience, become acquainted with them, to a very great extent, and make their calculations and regulate their business accordingly. They always must greatly suffer when forcibly deprived of these advantages; and particularly if the force be applied to a paper or mixed currency. Doubtless the evils of a paper currency (though it has some advantages) are very great. I do not know, in many respects, that they are over-estimated by the Senator from Missouri. I hope he, however, after the most fatal experience to the country, will come to the conclusion that the evils of the system can only be reached by a legislative authority that can reach the system itself. If, as acknowledged we have no power

over the system, and yet, by this Executive lashing and fretting, and chastising, and torturing, we keep the country and the currency in a perpetual fever and fluctuation, giving us all the evils of the system, without its advantages. Sir, you might as well undertake to make a full-grown intellectual man, with trowel and mortar, and regulate the circulation of his blood with tinker's tools, as to undertake to make a uniform standard of value of a paper or mixed currency, and regulate its functions, as money, by the continual tinkering, and the successive and sudden application of force by the iron hand of Government. Sir, you can't do it; you have neither the materials nor the laws for such a consummation. You may do infinite mischief, but you will never do any good. You may break up business, and ruin the industrial classes, but you will do no good to any class, except such as know how to profit by confusion, and speculate on the misfortunes of their fellow-men.

He said, at the very time this strange

order was issued, exchange was already

sufficiently high against the Southwest

and West to have made the transmission

of specie a profitable operation. This was

seen by the Senate, when they with such

unanimity refused to take the responsibility of the measure. The effect, as foreseen, was first to raise the exchanges, and then break them up. Why, sir, said he, if the whole currency of the country had been specie, any measure opposing the force of Government to the laws of trade, the practical effect of which should be to require the actual transmission of specie

against the rate of exchange, would so

far double the exchanges, upon a mathematical principle, by requiring two trans-

sits of specie instead of one. So true

is the operation of this principle, that even an arbitrary requisition that the paper money alone of the Atlantic seaboard

should be received for public lands, would

have produced a heavy effect upon the

exchanges, because in the exchanges it

would have added to the wrong side of the account.

But, sir, when we come to the actual

operation in question; when we come not

only to take money from a point where it is due, and send it to a point from

which it is owing—to take it from the creditor and send it to the debtor, but

perform this rough and anti-commercial

operation by taking away the very basis

upon which five-sixths of the currency

rests, you produce effects that can never

be arithmetically calculated, and of which

no adequate conception can be formed, except by witnessing the actual effects almost immediately produced by the measure on the commercial seaboard, and those sections upon which the measure was intended to operate. An exact ratio

would contract the whole currency in the

money market, from which the specie is

thus drawn, in the proportion in which

paper is based on specie, thereby contracting

six millions for every one thus

abstracted, if the proportion be five paper

dollars based on one of specie. But we

all know that such measures do not operate in an exact, but in a loose ratio, from

the apprehension, the confusion, the panic,

and alarm which they create, and the com-

mercial resources they cut off. This

measure cut off, to a great extent, the re-

sources of the Atlantic merchant in the

enormous amount of debt due them from

the West and Southwest, for it not only

unnaturally sent their money from them,

but prevented any coming to them. But

determining to have some friends to the

measure, it has been insisted that although

it may have ruined the Atlantic merchants,

and done injury to creditors, yet it was a

great blessing to the people of the West.

These people, however, it seems, are not

so easily gulled by these forced blessings,

for, after a full trial of it, their representa-

tives, with great unanimity, voted last

session to repeal it. The able speech of

one of their representatives (Mr. Walker)

at the last session, explained to us the

nature and operation of this blessing, and

the Legislature of his State had, by

resolution, unanimously sustained him.

He did not know how grateful his friend

felt for these blessings forced upon him

by the Executive, and which had contribu-

ted so largely to bankrupt his constitu-

ents; but for himself, Mr. K. said (use a

rustic phrase) he would not like to be

funneled, even with champagne.

But what was its "happy effect" upon

the West and Southwest, whilst it ruined

the seaboard? Was the debtor aided

whilst the creditor was oppressed? Not

at all, sir. Whilst this specie was on the

voyage of its exile, and after it reached the

deposite banks, so far as the commercial

and planting interests were concerned, it

might as well have been buried in the

middle of the earth, or carried back to the

mines of Mexico. Did it aid the mer-

chant in paying his Northern and Eastern

debts? No; it immediately increased the

cost to him of such payment, by increas-

ing the rate of exchange, whilst at the

same time it closed upon him all the usual resources of obtaining money.—This increase in the rate of exchange increased the danger of a demand upon the banks by the merchants, whilst they had also to answer the demands of their bill-holders, who might want to purchase the public lands.

What Northern exchange they had was soon exhausted in reducing their circulation, whilst they could not prudently do any business that would place their own issues in the hands of the business part of the community. Against the business part of the community, both merchants and planters, they were suddenly and effectually closed. They could not pay out paper for fear specie would be demanded for it, for the reasons before named. They could not pay out specie, or discount for merchants, because the high rate of exchange and difficulty of procuring it at any price would have started it back in twenty-four hours to the section from which it had been unnaturally exiled. They could not pay out specie to the planters, for they owed the merchants and its destination would have been the same. It, then, they did any business at all, they must do it with the purchasers of public lands, in which they were secure of a return of specie deposits.

Accordingly they favored this class of customers, in order to do any business at all, and the President himself, in his message, refers to the circular operation by which they contracted many millions of debt upon a few millions of specie; and yet one popular catch to recommend this measure has been, that it was aimed at land speculators!

The measure, Mr. K. said, seemed to have been attended with unmitigated mischief. Even the sales of public lands had most probably been increased by it, before the suspension of specie payments. There was no other way of accounting for the heavy amount of those sales, after the mania for speculation had already begun to decline. Money became dear and difficult to procure, and all the public lands in market very much culled and selected. The deposite banks in the new states had been devoted almost exclusively to the use of speculators, as before stated, and, moreover, a great number were induced to go into business after the adoption of the order, who otherwise would not have thought of it. Ours, he said, is an enterprising, speculative people; and whenever Government commits an error, or adopts an unusual measure, they begin to think what can be made of it in a financial point of view. Accordingly, the impression was very general that this measure would greatly check purchases, and that the monopoly of those who would raise specie for the purpose would be much more valuable than if no step had been taken to destroy competition.

He said he knew of several himself who collected their capital, turned it into specie, and went into the business, who but for the order, would not have thought of it. For these reasons, an intelligent gentleman from the West had given it to him as his opinion that the sales had been much increased by the operation of the order, and he (Mr. K.) believed it. If, then, it were so desirable to check the sales of the public lands, the object had failed; even the President acknowledges, in the message, that the effect of the order in that particular had been over-estimated. But this was not the object of the order. The object of the order was to prop up a few tottering pet banks, against the combined but salutary operation of the distribution law, and a heavy exchange. The President, or his advisers, saw that some of the deposite banks in the West and Southwest had expanded enormously, and were in a precarious condition, and exchange already sufficiently high to endanger demands on them for specie; and he feared that, when asked also for a portion of the public money, they would explode, and give a triumph to his enemies, by the failure of his favorite experiment. He determined to sustain them at every hazard, and without a sufficient regard to the interests of the people. Did he succeed in this object? No. On the contrary, in this last grand coup d'état, or, rather, coup d'argent, to sustain his experiment, by succoring a few tottering pet banks, he broke the whole; yes, sir, broke the whole; for, although I do not intend to attribute to this order more importance than it deserves in bringing the country into its present condition, yet I have not the remotest conception that we should have had a general suspension of specie payments, and a national bankruptcy, but for the adoption of this order. He said he believed he should prove this to the satisfaction of all who would listen also for a portion of the public money, they would explode, and give a triumph to his enemies, by the failure of his favorite experiment. He determined to sustain them at every hazard, and without a sufficient regard to the interests of the people. Did he succeed in this object? 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experiments fails, he insists it is the result of a vile combination against him and his policy, and calls upon the democracy to rescue him from the hands of his enemies. Now, the interest of the parties is a sufficient guarantee against this, and it again most unfortunately happens to be contradicted by a known and notorious historical fact; the bank applied to Government to drive American securities out of the market! They were saved by the liberals. A cautious conspiracy this; and rather an unprofitable one, too, me thinks, for merchants and bankers to engage in. John Bull will probably lose twenty-five or thirty millions by it!

But continued Mr. K., we are told of frequent collisions before. Unfortunate reference, Mr. K. thought, for those who made 'em. What were they when compared to the present? That of 1819 arose from so hasty an effort to restore the country into which the finances had fallen under the state banks; that of 1825 was known to have been brought upon us by England; and was short in duration, and comparatively trifling in consequence; and what was that of 1832, that so much harped on? Why but for the sake of gentlemen in looking up evidences of these great revolutions they could not have been known or recollected out of the seaports and hardly there. I recollect some short paragraphs in 1832, alluding rather timidly to the ratification of specie in Wall st. this continued a few days, about five millions was shipped; the Bank of the United States drew bills for an equal amount; the foreign creditors were satisfied, and the panic ended. We had then no executive financing—no specie circulars—trade was left in the hands of its lawful guardians—specie went off when the rate of exchange required it—and by the prompt payment of five millions the Bank of the United States got the nation a credit for the balance, which was paid by the crop and a diminished import.

Yet such had been the nature of the warfare against the bank, whilst in life, and now against its ghost, that his friend from Connecticut, in the next breath after having praised the circular, made a furious attack upon the bank for interfering with the laws of trade in 1832, and preventing the export of specie to the whole amount of the foreign debt. How this argument was to be reconciled with the specie circular and the whole "policy" and arguments by which it has been lauded and justified, Mr. K. would leave to the Senator and friends of that measure to settle among themselves. This charge against the bank he thought carried the true doctrine to the opposite extreme. A demand for a cash balance always diminishes the nation that it has overtraded, and unless it has the whole amount to spare, it is frequently an advantage to pay a part and have time to adjust the balance. Mr. K. thought then the Bank had done well in 1832 to pay what was required in specie, and get the nation credit for the balance until the crop of exports could be sold. It was frequently of advantage to an individual, he said, when he had become unexpectedly indebted, to pay what ready money he had, and get credit for the balance until the sale of his crop; and one advantage of a national institution was, that its credit always enabled it in such circumstances to get indulgence for the nation, as a friend was sometimes useful in getting credit for an individual. Sir, said he, the fate of this institution was most extraordinary. If Mr. Biddle expanded, he was bribing the country; if he contracted, he was ruining the country; if he imported specie, he was speculating upon the country; if he exported specie he was conspiring against the country; if he stood up, he was impudent, if he sat down, he was suspicious; if he lay down, he was useless; and, whenever he made a move—whether he crossed above or below the Executive, he equally muddled the waters.

He thought the Senator from Connecticut had made another mistake in stating that the expansion of the bank occasioned the speculative rise in prices, and our importations of 1831. The over-importation preceded the expansion, and the expansion was avowedly intended to circulate the increase of commodities occasioned by the over-importation. The speculative rise, and over-importation of 1831, were owing to a cause as natural as the ebb and flow of the tides, and almost as periodical. They arose from the preceding low prices, which had stimulated consumption, and exhausted the stocks in 1830. These fluctuations are always going on in every nation to some extent, and arise from the impossibility of keeping up, in the extended business of a nation, an exact relation between supply and demand.

Mr. K. said the United States Bank, though no longer in existence, had been the theme of every gentleman who had addressed the Senate. He should say no more of it than was necessary to justify and defend himself, and the numerous friends of the Administration who had believed in the utility of that institution. His defense was fully justified, for, although that institution was established by the democratic party, every friend of it is placed, in sweeping denunciations, among aristocrats, rogues, and conspirators; ranked with the "Biddies and Barrings, and the banks," and set upon in full cry by dunces and demagogues, anxious only to turn attention from their own mischievous blunders and errors.

When he came to maturity, he said he found the Bank of the U. States in successful and happy operation. He learned its history, and found that it was established by the party to which he had always been attached, with the immortal Madison at their head; who after fatal experience had changed his opinion on the subject. This paternity recommended it; but reflection as well as experience convinced him of its great utility as a financial agent to the Government, as an aid to internal and external commerce, and a wholesome regulator of an otherwise unregulated paper system. As an original question, he was and ever had been opposed to the whole paper system; but the system certainly had many advantages in a free country, and moreover was fixed upon us, and no one generation either could or would bear the sacrifices it would cost to get rid of it. And (added he) the progress we should make in getting rid of the system and its abuses, by putting down the Bank of the United States, was predicted by me in the Senate in 1834. Sir, the great Temperance President, or temperance reformer, Mr. Delavan, who sends us so many temperance papers, might just as well have undertaken to encourage the cause of temperance in which he is engaged, by breaking up one respectable grocery in Chestnut street, that he might raise up

500 grog shops in the Liberties, the villages, and the Western wilderness. He thought it the part of wisdom not to waste itself on impracticable extremes, but to secure the blessings of the system, and avoid as many of its evils as possible. This he thought was best effected by a national bank, with the aid of the Treasury. The vast extent of our country gave full time to such an institution to lop off redundancies and fill up deficiencies on notice of an irregularity in the currency in any particular sections before the effect became general. It was clearly the interest of such an institution to perform these duties faithfully. Its own successful operation in a great measure depended on its which was the best guaranty to the public that they would be so performed. He also believed that the money of the nation could be entrusted to no agency so little dangerous to liberty, or so unlikely to use it for political purposes. Experience proved the truth of this opinion. We had again the best of all security—that is, the security of interest. To engage in politics or unite itself with a political party is death to the institution. What evidence had been shown, or could be shown, that the bank ever hinted an interference with politics, until it supposed the Executive to make an overture for that purpose? In 1829 the Executive commenced a correspondence with the bank to procure a change in the President of the New Hampshire branch. He did not say that any thing improper was intended by the Executive, but it was the first interference of the kind, and the bank supposed it to be an attempt to enlist it in politics, and unite the power of the bank with the power of the Government. It declined on the ground that the bank never had and could not now think of interfering in the politics of the country. The rest is known. The message followed with a charge of what nobody had ever heard of before, and recommending a Treasury bank, uniting the power and patronage of a bank to that of the Government. From that time forth the Executive continued to struggle for the money power, until it took possession of it in 1833, by the removal of the deposits. I only mention these facts, sir, to prove the great reluctance with which such an institution will always engage in politics. Its interest requires the custom and friendship of both political parties, and it cannot prosper against a war by either. The money power of the Treasury is great, let it be lodged where it will; but for the reasons stated. I believe it is less in a national bank, connected with and dependent on the business of the country, than in any other. There was no danger of the political influence of a bank, if the Executive would let it alone. Some admitted that the bank had been improperly attacked, but that, being attacked, it had over issued and otherwise mismanaged in its struggles for a recharter. This might be true to some extent, but, if so, it is more an objection to the direction than the institution, and might be prevented by a simple provision in the charter, which the old charter ought to have contained.

Sir, these are the opinions I have always entertained, and were the opinions of my then colleague, when I came into the Senate; they were known to our constituents. But as this was a matter of expediency, on which they had a right to judge, they expected to be, and shall be, represented; and their wishes when I last heard from them, were against a national bank. In fact, although I believe it unfortunate that the old bank was destroyed, the question of establishing a new one at this time is a very different question. Under our anti-bank administration, the bank capital has been more than doubled in a few years. Is it expedient to add to it? If so the practicability of controlling it by a national bank of permissible size, and the manner of doing it, are important questions. The present rate of exchange, too, would render it difficult to procure specie for the institution, and create a demand for that would for the present add to the distress. There were some other reasons that had been referred to, but which he would not at this time notice.

But, we are gravely told, sir, that the Bank of the United States, with its still greater strength, has not been able to prevent the present state of affairs; that it has not been able to check other institutions or save itself." This reference to the bank would have done very well for a party newspaper; but I must confess I was somewhat astonished to find it in the message of the President of the United States. Can it be supposed that the most ignorant can be deceived by this catch at a mere name? Whoever thought of holding the Bank of the United States responsible for the currency, or as a financial regulator, after the withdrawal of its branches or even after the removal of the deposits? What obligations was it under to the public, after the public had dispensed with its services? Was it under any very strong obligation, if it had the power, to aid the Executive in an experiment made at its own expense, and intended for its destruction? I should think not; and to hold a state bank responsible because it is called "the Bank of the United States," is absolutely ridiculous. It has fallen into line with the multitude of state banks, created under the late Administration. It has supported his "policy" by importing specie on credit, that it might hatch more paper upon it. It has gloried in the confusion of the exchanges by which it has made millions. In short, like the rest of the state banks, it has gone for making money; it has joined its fortune with the state banks; has borrowed specie like the state banks; has expanded with the state banks; has shamed with the state banks; has failed with the state banks, and is a state bank, and yet is held responsible to the country as a national bank. Sir, it is no more a United States Bank, and not so much as the Little Burlington bank, which produced such a happy effect with a modicum of the spoils sent to it, and pressingly sent for more to operate on the election, "in anticipation of the wool clip." There is a U. S. Bank for ye, established by the Executive to prevent the public money from being employed to operate on the politics of the country!

Why, then, these valiant charges upon a ghost this war upon a sign: these tilts upon a tombstone? They are about as useful, and about as rational, as the charges of the redoubtable Don Quixote upon the windmills.

In connexion with these perpetual efforts, to frighten us with ghosts and "things that are not," Mr. K. said he had never had his democratic feelings so shocked as they had been by a sentiment of the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) warmly applauded by his friend near him, (Mr. Strange.) We were told that though expedient, we should not make this State bank depository, "because it would be a triumph over the Government!" What Government? The "Government" at the Hermitage, or the Government at the White House? These Governments were both, to be sure, supposed to be inimical to the present State bank, because they did not like Mr. Biddle, its president, who was formerly president of the National institution. But what had the Government had to do with the present State institution? He had supposed, until lately, that the Government meant the legislative power, as established by the constitution; and if the People through their representatives, according to the forms of the Constitution, should deem it expedient to make any State institution a depository, it would be no objection with him that either the ex-President, or present Executive, was supposed to be inimical to one of its officers. I do not propose (said he) to make this institution a depository, and nobody has proposed, or thought of proposing it, so far as I know. Why, then, this war-whoop against it? To show our devotion to the supposed Executive will? "A change what a change," has been produced in the tone of American feeling by these violent encroachments and recent triumphs of the Executive over the Legislative authority, in relation to the finances! All eyes are turned to the Executive. The spirit of our fathers has fled. The blood of '76 has run out. Sir, there have been more gray hairs brought upon the head of our youthful and vigorous Republic in the last four years, than ought to have grown upon it in one entire century of quiet and peaceful administration, with the constitutional co-operation of the Legislative Department.

My friends need not be astonished at the freedom with which I express these sentiments. They believe with me, they have acted with me. We have vainly stood up together gains: the will of the Executive. Our efforts have been impotent. We have been trampled under foot. The Executive has had its way, and we see the result. I only wish my friends to join me in taking a firm stand to teach the Executive that its friends are to be consulted in measures of such immense importance to the people as those by which our finances have been ruined. I have no idea of deserting them, sir; they need not apprehend that. I am only expressing freely sentiments I and they have entertained, and not very carefully concealed. I am a party man, sir. All I am as a politician I was made so by party. I have no sympathies with any other party except that with which I have always acted, and by which I have been honored. I respect my political opponents as my fellow citizens living under the same laws, subject to the same government,

and equally honest and patriotic with myself. But I differ with them in some of the essential and fundamental principles upon which our government should be administered, and have nothing to ask, and nothing to expect from them.

I am a democrat, a real democrat. I do not make the profession ad captandum; I fear it is becoming rather unpopular; but my early habits and youthful associations made me so. In fact, the sentiment was planted in my heart by nature, cultivated by education, and approved by reason. I believe a democratic Republic to be the most philosophic government, and best calculated to develop the energies and sustain the dignity of man, so long as the people have sufficient intelligence to qualify them for self-government. I therefore abhor tyranny and irresponsible power in every possible form in which it can be presented; whether it be presented in the hypocritical garb of republican homespun or tinselled over in the glittering trappings of royalty. I go for a strict construction of the Constitution, limited Executive patronage, and an economical administration of the government; and you will never find me here, sir, with democracy and economy upon the lips, and tyranny and plunder in the heart. "I borrow no false livings from heaven to serve the devil in."

Mr. K. after some further remarks, concluded this part of the subject, by saying, that he had full confidence that the President, when some present difficulties were removed, would administer his department with wisdom and patriotism, and he hoped and expected to be able to give him his feeble support. But he just wished to tell him now, that if he intended "to tread in the footsteps" of his predecessor in trampling on the legislative authority, in the management of a subject of all others of the most importance to the people, he should feel it his duty to jostle him out of them. He never would consent, he said, to surrender the finances to the exclusive control of the Executive. If we did this, we should share the fate of every other nation who had submitted to Executive financing, we should first become nation of beggars, and the nation of slaves.

Mr. K. said he had been led on to a length altogether unexpected to himself, and he feared tireless to the Senate. Several other topics had been suggested by the remarks of other gentlemen, that he would like to touch, but he would dispense with them, and come to a conclusion, after a few words more upon the bill and amendment under consideration. As to the separation from the state banks as depositories, he conceived that a master of no great consequence, if in the details we could provide safety to the money, and guard against too much patronage and expense. But the bill he thought imperfect and obscure on all these points. And when we had passed the bill, we should have but little idea of what we had done.

As to the amendment proposed, which restricted the receipts of the government to gold and silver, he could never consent to think of it, without hearing from his constituents, so long as specie is not the common currency used by the people in the business transactions of the country. They are never prepared with the currency not in common circulation, and would often and truly be reminded of the Roman questors, who were in the habit, among other acts of tyranny, of demanding particular kinds of money for the purposes of extortion. Here, 11,000 specie gatherers, demanding a currency not furnished the people by their own states, or by the ordinary circulation, will give them more trouble than all their other pecuniary transactions, and being different to the demands made upon them for state taxes, will give to the Federal Government an alien character of tyranny and oppression. He could not conceive, he said, of a measure better calculated to give to the Government of the Union the appearance of a foreign government, and alienate the affections of the people from it, than the measure proposed.

But, we are told that the government only demands the constitutional currency, and therefore only asserts a right. This is true, sir; but is it the part of practical wisdom to exert all the power we have, and assert all the rights we claim? Every man has a right to demand specie at all times for every sale he makes, and for every debt due him. But suppose every body were to do it, whilst paper is the common currency, what would become of the country?

Suppose all the merchants of a single city were to suddenly demand specie for all dues from their customers for sales made and to be made, they would only assert a right; and yet what would be the result? The effect would be such upon their debtors and dealers, that they would probably mob the merchants out of the city. You propose that the Government shall do that with the people which people dare not do with each other. Look at the conduct of the people towards the banks ever since they have stopped payment, and specie is at large premium: do they assert their rights though they have every inducement to do so? I will refer to my own state as a strong argument to dissipate theoretical beauties by practical consequences. These banks are by law compelled to pay 18 per cent. on a refusal to specie. They are good, and every bill-holder could get

his principal and his 18 per cent. in specie if he were to demand and insist on it. No man of sound could make so good an investment as to get a large sum in August bank bills, make a demand and hold them till the bank resumes specie payments. Yet nobody does this; and why? Because they are all friendly to Banks! Not at all, sir. It is because they are frightened at a view of the consequences, and yield their own to the interests of the community. They know if specie is forced from the banks, the banks will have to force it from the merchants, and the merchants from the planters and the great mass of consumers; and before the winter is wound up, its effects would be equal to the confiscation of one third of the property of the country. The laborious and industrious classes constitute the debtoress class—which are much the most numerous, and much the most needy. On this class the sacrifice would ultimately fall. The beggars would be confined to a few crediting, capitalists, and money-lenders. And the measure you propose (said Mr. K.) will operate precisely in the manner I have described, though perhaps not to the same extent. I will do to talk about and speak about here, and some people may think well of it whilst they think it is only going to put the merchants to a little trouble, but when they find, from experience, that the merchants are only their factors, and the operation falls on them, they will be prepared for a more practical view of the subject.

Mr. K. said he was, to be sure, opposed to the banking system, particularly its abuses. But the people had established it, become accustomed to it, and it now seemed necessary to their business and prosperity. He saw no reason or expediency in taking away the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the notes of specie paying banks when they resume, disburse them for Government purposes at the points where collected, and call on the banks for balances, when necessary for transfers of the Government funds from the points where collected to the points where needed.

Mr. K. here commented upon the estimates which the Senators from Missouri and N. Carolina had put upon current bank bills, and the losses which the holders had sustained by the suspension of specie payments. They seemed to estimate the actual value of a bank bill by the proportion which the specie in its vaults of the banks bore to the aggregate of circulation and deposits; as though the banks had no other means to pay their liabilities but specie. In this way the Senators make out the loss of the people by the banks to be immense. Could there be any advantage in propagating error so palpable? As a practical question, so far from the bill-holders having lost, they had generally gained by the suspension. Mr. K. here discussed the nature and purposes of money. Money, said he, represents commodities. Its uses are to command them at pleasure, and circulate them with convenience. Whatever answers this purpose, answers the purpose of money. Its value depends on the quantity of commodities it will command, and this again depends on the relation which the quantity of money bears to the quantity of commodities.

The active circulating medium has been greatly reduced in quantity since the suspension, not only by withdrawing specie from circulation, which has become a commodity, but by a reduction of bank paper, and hence it is that current bank paper is now much more valuable than gold and silver, was before the suspension. Whilst the whole currency, both paper and specie, was depreciated by its redundant quantity. Are the passions and prejudices of men to be wrought upon when their sense may direct them? Do we not know as an admitted fact, that current bank bills are more valuable now than before the suspension? Let me at one of these suffering bill-holders who wishes to do with his money which he held at the time of the suspension. Does he owe a debt? If so, his credit will be glad to receive it and expects nothing else. Does he wish to buy provisions for his family? If so, he gets them cheaper than he could before the suspension of specie payments. Does he want to buy real estate or stocks? If so, he can get them from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than he could before the suspension of specie payments. In short, there is no purpose for which money is used for which bills are not now more valuable to the holder than before the suspension, whilst the whole currency was depreciated by its quantity, except for the payment of a foreign debt. Those, then, who claim most about their losses have lost nothing but generally gained. The merchants sustain the whole loss that is sustained for they receive it from their debtors at par, and have to pay a premium for specie; and with a little time for ad-

justing. We as the this date and have fices same and gold iron ex low—by part. Her ses these on the new—our ges New for thin time through sake have and his we both row. A la law expa ed taila

the banks would settle every dollar against them without a dollar in specie. He did not wish to be understood as advocating or even apologizing for an irredeemable bank paper; it was too precarious, and subject to fluctuation. But, as practical legislators, we should view things as they are, and he could see no expediency in endeavoring to impose such fallacies on an already excited community.

Mr. K. concluded by saying that he had no wish to postpone discussion, and, therefore, was indifferent as to the present fate of his motion. But as he did not like either project, as presented, and wished time to digest a better, he could not consistently make any other motion, and, therefore, moved the postponement of the whole subject to the first Monday in December next.

Mr. F. O. J. Smith, of Maine, whose vote in the House of Representatives against the Sub Treasury Scheme surprised us, has come out in a series of letters decidedly against the "untried expedient." The following is an extract from one of them:

"What honest, what consistent man among my constituents, who breathes the air or cherishes the principles of manly freedom, when he turns his thoughts back upon the past history of this identical Sub Treasury Scheme, and recalls the relation in which this State, and its whole delegation to Congress, including myself, and his own favorite Administration in Washington also, have stood to it, will be disposed to condemn me for having maintained firmly and faithfully but one set of principles, and for having given but one set of votes upon the subject of it, from the earliest birth of it to the present hour, let who might wheel and turn to accommodate themselves to the political trade winds of the day? If there be any such man, let me in frankness say to him, separate, if you desire it, political bands which have hitherto bound us together—try your experiments upon the commerce, enterprise and labor of the country while it is yet possible they may tolerate them, at the expense of your consistency, and of all political stability; and the worst wish of mine that will attend you is, that I may have it in my power to extend to you a helping hand, if you shall be in a mood and in a need to receive it, when the consequences of your political instability and of your rash and狂妄的 policy will be written in letters, that he who runs may read, in the widespread disruption and total overthrow of our common party—in the utter prostration of industry—in the universal suspension of enterprise and commerce—in the annihilation of all credit and mutual confidence—in the nakedness of your harbors, and the tenantless dwellings, shops, and counting-rooms of your cities—in your lifeless and abandoned corporations of every denomination—in the depreciated value of every species of property and labor—in the general debasement of your population, in both city and country, under the pressure and aggravation of incurable poverty, and hearts made sick by hope too long deferred."

"Other Ages and Nations."—Speaking of the doctrines of the present cabinet, the *Globe* says:—

"Its opinions are sanctioned by the experience of other ages and nations."

We have no objection to that, so long as they are rejected by the experience of this age and nation. Other ages and nations have sanctioned the inquisition and the rack. Other ages and nations have sanctioned idolatry and human sacrifices. Would the *Globe* have us do the same? The governments of other ages and nations have monopolized all the gold and silver to themselves, and forged iron collars for the people. Would the executive organ have this precedent followed also? Other ages and nations—but it is quite needless to extend the parallel.

*N. York Com. Adv.*

**Neutrality.**—The *Louisville Evening Herald*, "a neutral paper," thus discourses upon the difficulties of its position in these piping times of *Whig* victories, and on the general merits and advantages of neutrality:

"We find it a hard matter to fill up our paper with neutrality. Our exchanges are made up of nothing but 'The New York Election,' and exultations for the victory. We are beginning to think it is a sad affair to be neutral these times, and have a strong inclination to throw up our cap and give 'three times three,' if it were only for sympathy's sake. This thing of 'sittin' on a rail' is not what it's cracked up to be. We'll have to jump on one side or the other and that's certain. Like poor Pat with his arms pinioned and gazing at a riot, we are ready to exclaim, 'Och! och! brother, brother, such an illignt bit of a row and I've got the darbies on!'

The Legislature of Illinois has passed a law to prevent steamboat racing. The law enacts that where death is caused by explosion or otherwise, the captain and engineer of the boat are liable to be indicted for manslaughter.

A bear was recently killed near Lewistown, Juniata county, Pa. which weighed, when dressed, 270 lbs. and was sold in Lewistown market at 12½ cents per pound.



## HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, December 1.

The Hon. Wilson Lumpkin has been elected a Senator from the state of Georgia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John P. King. Mr. Lumpkin is represented as opposed to the United States Bank.

Col. John M. Logan has been elected Clerk of the County Court of Guilford, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late W. W. Woodburn.

The steam boat Rolla, on her passage from St. Louis for St. Peters, when near Rock Island collapsed the flue of one of her boilers, by which accident one of the firemen was blown overboard and lost, and the engineer slightly injured. The Rolla had on board the whole of the Sioux delegation of Indians, consisting of about thirty persons, principally chiefs, on their return from their late visit to Washington; but fortunately no one of the delegation was injured.

The steam boat Ceylon, on her passage from Louisville for New Orleans, took fire when just below Salt river, the first night, and the boat and cargo were totally lost. No lives lost.

The packet ship Pocahontas, Captain West, which arrived at Philadelphia last week, spoke the packet ship Susquehanna on the 3d November, in latitude 43°, longitude 51°, thirteen days out, "all well." This puts an end to all remaining apprehensions in regard to the pirates.

In the Pennsylvania Convention for amending the constitution of the state, now in session, a resolution offered by Mr. Doran, to inquire into the expediency of annulling or altering the charter of the Bank of the United States, was indefinitely postponed—ayes 58, noes 49.

Mr. Meredith then moved the consideration of some resolutions offered by him, declaring, 1. That contracts made by the Legislature are inviolable; and, 2. That charters, duly granted, are such contracts.

After some debate, the first resolution was adopted—ayes 66, noes 7—many voting to vote.

The second resolution was still under debate.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Charleston, S. Carolina, held on the 11th ultimo, at which the Mayor presided, resolutions were adopted, after debate, by nearly an unanimous vote, in favor of the entire abolition of *Imprisonment for Debt*—a practice which has long been a reproach to civil government, and a blot upon the professions of Christian nations. The resolutions declare that—

"Imprisonment of the person should be regarded as a punishment, and, as such, should be visited only on fraud and crime; that to carcereate the body of the honest insolvent debtor is to punish misfortune without trial or correction; which is not only a cruel injury, but an unauthorized exercise of legislative power; and that to tear the unfortunate debtor from his home and his pursuits, is to deprive his family of the means of support, to fasten reproach upon his good name, and breaking down his energy and pride of character, to cut him off from the hope of retrieving his condition; all of which is calculated, by the natural and inevitable tendency of this, to aggravate the evils of pauperism and wretchedness in the community, and to multiply the public burdens already sufficiently onerous."

*Murder Will Out.*—Andrew Jackson Loftus, who was indicted late term of the Federal Court for Mail Robbery, and discharged, because the only evidence against him was his own confession made under duress, was again committed to the jail of this city on Sunday last. It seems, that he started home, and had progressed as far as Dawson county, but was so elated with the circumstance of his acquittal, that he *voluntarily* confessed a great deal more than he had in the first instance. He was immediately arrested by Mr. Smith, of Buncombe, and brought back to custody, where he underwent an examination before Mark Cooke, esq., and was fully committed for trial.

We believe no one doubts the guilt of Loftus; but upon his trial no evidence was produced against him at his own confession, and that having been given under peculiar circumstances was set aside, and he was consequently exonerated and set at large.

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liberty. Can he be lawfully arrested a second time and put upon his trial for the same offence? The Constitution of the United States says: No person shall be "subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb."

It is said Loftus has made a new and voluntary confession; but after an acquittal, can a criminal be again taken up and tried, however positive the new evidence may be? If so, may not an innocent man be subjected to repeated and vexatious trials, upon the production of pretended new evidence? The provision in the Constitution is an important one, and should not be infringed, even though a scoundrel now and then should go "unwhipt of justice."

Editor REC.

At the last accounts, the price of Cotton was advancing in the New Orleans market; the highest sales 12½, the lowest 8½.

Brigadier General Charles H. Nelson, with a force of 1500 volunteer mounted infantry, arrived at Milledgeville, Ga. on the 11th of November and on the 13th took up the line of March for Florida.

Five hundred volunteers have been recently mustered in the city of Philadelphia, for the Florida service; 200 were on their way, and the remainder were expected to embark for Tampa Bay on the 23d ult.

*Baptist Convention.*—The N. Carolina Baptist Convention held its seventh annual session at Mary's Chapel, Chat-ham county, commencing on Friday, the 28th ult., and continuing in session until the Tuesday following. The *Recorder* says:—"Several measures were adopted, designed to impart increased vigor and efficiency to the action of the institution. The interview was one of much harmony and good feeling, and will, no doubt, be remembered with satisfaction by all who were in attendance."

*Temperance Convention.*—A Temperance Convention was held at Pittsburgh on the 25th ult. Dr. R. C. Poe was appointed chairman, Messrs. J. Thompson and Isaac Clegg secretaries. Among other resolutions, one was adopted recommending the establishment of a State Temperance Convention to meet annually; and another appointing the first meeting of the contemplated convention to be held in this city on the second Wednesday of March 1838. A committee was also appointed to address a circular to the several Temperance Societies in the state, requesting them to send delegates to the proposed convention, Messrs. Freeman, Carter, Finley, Snipes, and Pope compose the committee.

After some debate, the first resolution was adopted—ayes 66, noes 7—many voting to vote.

The second resolution was still under debate.

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"Imprisonment of the person should be regarded as a punishment, and, as such, should be visited only on fraud and crime; that to carcereate the body of the honest insolvent debtor is to punish misfortune without trial or correction; which is not only a cruel injury, but an unauthorized exercise of legislative power; and that to tear the unfortunate debtor from his home and his pursuits, is to deprive his family of the means of support, to fasten reproach upon his good name, and breaking down his energy and pride of character, to cut him off from the hope of retrieving his condition; all of which is calculated, by the natural and inevitable tendency of this, to aggravate the evils of pauperism and wretchedness in the community, and to multiply the public burdens already sufficiently onerous."

*Massachusetts.*—This noble state has gloriously responded to New York, and has added a verdant branch to the wreath of victory which now encircles the Whig party. The State Election took place on the 13th inst. Everett (Whig) is elected Governor over Morton (Loco Foco) by about 20,000 majority.—Last year, the Whig majority was only 5,950! But what is most astonishing, and doubtless without a parallel, is the remarkable fact, that every Senator elect is a Whig! The House of Representatives, too, is almost unanimous. The route has been overwhelming.

Register.

A slip from the office of the Nashville Banner announces the death of Judge John McNairy, at Nashville, on Friday week. He had presided forty-six years in the State and Federal Courts. The Tennessee Legislature, in session at Nashville, adopted resolutions expressing their respect for his virtues, and voted an adjournment to attend his funeral.

Mr. Dugger, of Brunswick county, Virginia, who was engaged some days ago in a duel with General Dromgoole, the Representative in Congress from that district, has since died in consequence of the wound he received on that occasion.

An election was held at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 15th instant, for Mayor of

that city. William Carr Lane was elected by a vote of 651 votes against 252 votes received by two opponents. The Missouri Republican remarks, upon this result, that "the friends of good order and the opponents of the Loco Foco doctrines have cause to rejoice. The gentleman elected is known and universally respected as a man of worth, of talents, and decidedly hostile to all the agrarian doctrines of those modern politicians who would bring society and business to a level with themselves."

The Poughkeepsie Journal (Van Buren) has the following remarks in reference to the result of the election:—

"We are down, and there is no help for us. The predictions we have so often made before our friends have been disregarded, and now they see them to be fearfully true. The contaminated touch of the *Loco Foco*, against which we have warned them, has worked out its poisonous results, and a festering sore, the product of an unhallowed embrace with the destructives, has rankled until the whole has become diseased unto death."

*A Small Family.*—On Wednesday last, says the New York Express, six hundred and forty persons slept in the Astor House, and, by the bye, were not crowded. How many villages are there in our country that make considerable show, that do not contain more than this number.

*Blood Horses.*—The ship Sherbrooke, Captain Longford, has arrived at Mobile, from Liverpool, bringing out to that city twelve blood horses from the King's stable. Six of them are beautiful fillies, imported by some enterprising gentleman of Mobile. The others were brought out by Capt. Longford for speculation.

*The Grape Vine in Ohio.*—A gentleman near Cincinnati, this season, on less than half an acre of ground, raised of the Isabella, Cape and Catawba grape, sufficient to make 700 gallons of pure wine, valued at 1,000.

*Great Yield.*—Mr. Morrison of Concord, New Hampshire, realized this season, from a patch of ground eight feet square, vegetables, &c. to the amount of \$42.37. He also, from nineteen quarts of peas sown, obtained a crop which sold for \$86.11.

A letter from the Captain of the ship Nestor, at New Orleans, states that of 212 passengers who went out in that ship, 162 died previous to October 4th, chiefly of Yellow Fever, and that on the 19th, only ten out of the whole number survived.—The Nestor left New York on the 23d of August.

### RIOT AT ALTON.

The Missouri Republican gives the following account of this disgraceful affair, in a letter from a friend:

"Alton, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 8.

"The curse of Abolitionism, has again fallen upon our town. Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, a fourth abolition press was landed from the Missouri Fulton, and put into Godfrey Gilman and Co.'s warehouse, under guard of the friends of Mr. Lovejoy. During the day, much excitement prevailed, and during the evening many individuals collected, with a full determination to destroy it. The warehouse was again guarded by some eighteen or twenty friends of the cause, and, when the attack was made, Mr. Lovejoy fired from a window, and shot down a Mr. Bishop. The populace, infuriated at this, and not being able to make entrance, set fire to the building. The individual, who applied the torch to the roof was about to be fired upon (or was fired upon) by Mr. Lovejoy, when (Mr. L.) received a mortal wound from some one of the assailants. Two others inside received wounds, but not dangerous. The press was then given up and destroyed. To-day we have peace and quietness, and trust in God that it may continue."

ENCROACHMENT OF RUSSIA ON MEXICO.

A Mexican paper states that the Russians are silently extending their possessions on the Northwestern coast of America, and thus, encroaching on Mexican territory. Formerly, the Russian possessions did not extend beyond Nootka, that is to say, 49° 85' north latitude; at present they advance even to the port of Bodega, 38° 23' of the same latitude; thus the Russians have usurped nearly two hundred and eighty leagues of territory, and now must be at the mission of San Francisco, or within sixty leagues of Monterrey, capital of Upper California.

In 1834, Russia had already nine fortified posts upon the coast; and kept, in the ports of Archangel and of Bodega, 3 frigates, 2 brigs, and a still greater number of smaller vessels.

Hillsborough, November 28th, 1837.

To the Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Sir,—General Allison having signified his intention of resigning, a number of Officers belonging to the different regiments in Orange, thought proper, on this day, to meet together in the store of Col. Wm. T. Shields, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating some suitable person to fill that vacancy; whereupon, Capt. Joseph Holt

was chosen.

Woods

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3. Resolved, That a lively sense of

spec and regard be expressed to Cap

J. Holt, as President, and Capt. W.

W. Woods, as Vice President,

J. A. McMannon, as Secretary,

■ The Raleigh Standard, and Citizen

of Ashborough, are requested to pub

lish the above.

JOSEPH HOLT, President.

W. H. WOODS, Vice President.

J. A. McMANNON, Secretary.

■ The Raleigh Standard, and Citizen

of Ashborough, are requested to publish

NITY OF MAN.

MARTINEAU.

At their birth,  
And skies;  
When that earth  
Is dying eyes.

On Him whose power  
Gave us life; he  
Lies within his starlit tower,  
And savage in his cave.

He meets the throng who pay their vows  
In courts their hands have made,  
And hears the worshipper who bows  
Beneath the plantain shade.

is man alone who difference sees,  
And speaks of high and low.  
And worships those and tramples these,  
While the same path they go.

Oh! let man hasten to restore  
To all their rights of love:  
In power and wealth exult no more,  
In wisdom lowly move.

Ye great! renounce your earth-born pride,  
Ye low! your shame and fear;  
Live as ye worship, side by side,  
Your common claims rever.

From the Baltimore Athenaeum.

**Bishop George,  
AND THE YOUNG PREACHER.**

An aged traveller, worn and weary, was gently urging on his tired beast, just as the sun was dropping behind the range of hills that bounds the horizon of that rich and picturesque country, in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio. It was a sultry August evening, and he had journeyed a distance of thirty-five miles since morning, his pulses throbbing under the influence of a burning sun. At Fairfield he had been hospitably entertained, by one who had recognised the veteran soldier of the cross, and who had ministered to him for his Master's sake, of the benefits himself had received, from the hand which feedeth the young lions when they lack; and he had travelled on, refreshed in spirit. But many a weary mile had he journeyed over since then, and now as the evening shades darkened around, he felt the burden of age and toil heavy upon him, and he desired the pleasant retreat he had pictured to himself when that day's pilgrimage should be accomplished.

It was not long before the old man checked his tired animal at the door of the anxiously looked for haven of rest. A middle aged woman was at hand, to whom he mildly applied for accommodation for himself and horse.

"I don't know," said she, coldly, after scrutinizing for some time, the appearance of the traveller, which was not the most promising, "that we can take you in, old man. You seem tired, however, and I'll see if the minister of the circuit who is here to-night, will let you lodge with him."

The young circuit preacher soon made his appearance, and consequently swagging up to the old man, examined him for some moments inquisitively; then asked a few impudent questions—and finally, after adjusting his hair half a dozen times, feeling his smoothly shaved chin, consented that the stranger should share his bed for the night, and turning upon his heel entered the house.

The traveler, aged and weary as he was, dismounted, and led his faithful animal to the stable, where, with his own hands, he rubbed him down, watered him, and gave him food, and then entered the inhospitable house where he had expected so much kindness. A Methodist family resided in the house, and as the circuit preacher was to be there that day, great preparations were made to entertain him, and a number of the Methodist young ladies of the neighborhood had been invited, so that quite a party met the eyes of the stranger, as he entered, not one of whom took the slightest notice of him, and he wearily sought a vacant chair in the corner, out of direct observation, but where he could note all that was going on. And his anxious eye showed that he was no careless observer of what was transpiring around him.

The young minister played his part with all the frivolity and foolishness of a child, and nothing like religion escaped his lips. Now he was chattering and bandying senseless compliments with the young lady, and now engaged in trifling repartees with another, who was anxious to seem interesting in his eyes.

The stranger, after an hour, during which no refreshments had been prepared for him, asked to be shown to his room, to which he retired unnoticed—grieved and shocked at the conduct of the family and the minister. Taking from his saddlebags a well-worn bible, he seated himself in a chair, and was soon buried in thoughts, holy and elevating, and had food to eat which those who passed him by in pity and scorn, dreamed not of. Hour after hour passed away, and no one came to invite the old worn down traveler to partake of the luxurious supper which was served below.

Towards eleven o'clock the minister came up stairs, and without pause or prayer, hastily threw off his clothes, and got into the very middle of a small bed, which was to be the resting place of the

old man as well as himself. After a while the aged stranger rose up, and after partially disrobing himself, knelt down, and remained for many minutes in fervent prayer. The earnest breathing out of his soul, soon arrested the attention of the young preacher, who began to feel some few reproofs of conscience for his own neglect of duty. The old man now rose from his knees, and after slowly undressing himself, got into bed, or rather upon the edge of the bed, for the young preacher had taken possession of the centre and would not voluntarily move an inch. In this uncomfortable position, the stranger lay for some time, in silence. At length the young preacher made a remark, to which the old man replied in a style and manner that arrested his attention. On this he moved an inch or two and made more room.

"How far have you come to-day, old gentleman?"

"Thirty-five miles."

"From where?"

"From Springfield."

"Ah, indeed! You must be tired after so long a journey, for one of your age."

"Yes, this poor old body is much worn down by long and constant travelling, and I feel that the journey of to-day, has exhausted me much."

The young minister moved over a little. "You do not belong to Springfield then?"

"No. I have no abiding place."

"How?"

"I have no continuing city. My home is beyond this vale of tears."

Another move of the minister.

"How far have you travelled on your present journey?"

"From Philadelphia."

"From Philadelphia! (in evident surprise.) The Methodist General Conference was in session there a short time since. Had it broken up when you left?"

"It adjourned the day before I started."

"Ah, indeed!"—moving still farther over towards the front side of the bed, and allowing the stranger better accommodation. "Had Bishop George left when you came out?"

"Yes—he started at the same time I did—we left in company."

"Indeed?"

Here the circuit preacher relinquished a full half of the bed, and politely requested the stranger to occupy a larger space.

"How did the Bishop look. He is getting quite old now, and feeble, is he not?"

"He carries his age tolerably well. But his labor is a hard one, and he begins to show signs of failing strength."

"He is expected this way in a week or two. How glad I shall be to shake hands with the old veteran of the Cross! But you say you left in company with the good old man—how far did you come together?"

"We travelled alone for a long distance."

"You travelled alone with the Bishop?"

"Yes! we have been intimate for years!"

"You intimate with Bishop George?"

"Yes, why not?"

"Bless me! Why did I not know that?"

But may I be so bold as to inquire your name?"

After a moment's hesitation, the stranger replied—

"George."

"George! George! not Bishop George?"

"They call me Bishop George," meekly replied the old man.

"Why—why—bless me! Bishop George,"—exclaimed the now abashed preacher, springing from the bed—"You have had no supper! I will instantly call up the family. Why did you not tell us who you were?"

"Stop—stop, my friend," said the Bishop gravely, "I want no supper here, and should not eat any if it were got for me. If an old man, toil-worn and weary, fainting with travelling through all the long summer day, was not considered worthy of a meal, by this family, who profess to have set up the altar of God in their house, Bishop George surely is not. He is, at best, but a man, and has no claims beyond common humanity."

A night of severer mortification, the young minister had never experienced. The Bishop kindly admonished him, and warned him of the great necessity there was of adorning the doctrines of Christ, by following him sincerely and humbly. Gently but earnestly he endeavored to win him back from his wanderings of heart, and direct him to trust more in God and less in his own strength.

In the morning the Bishop prayed with him, long and fervently, before he left the chamber; and was glad to see his heart melted into contrition. Soon after the Bishop descended, and was met by the heads of the family with a thousand sincere apologies. He mildly silenced them, and asked to have his horse brought out. The horse was accordingly soon in readiness, and the Bishop, taking up his saddlebags, was preparing to depart.

"But surely, Bishop," urged the distressed matron, "you will not thus leave us? Wait a few minutes—breakfast is on the table."

"No, sister L——— I cannot take breakfast here. You did not consider a poor, toil-worn traveller, worthy of a meal, and your Bishop has no claim but such as humanly urges."

And thus he departed, leaving the fa-

mily and minister in confusion and sorrow. He did not act thus from resentment, for such an emotion did not rise in his heart; but he desired to teach them a lesson such as they would not easily forget.

Six months from this time the Ohio Annual Conference met at Cincinnati, and the young minister was to present himself for ordination as a Deacon; and Bishop George was to be the presiding Bishop.

On the first day of the assembling of the Conference, our minister's heart sank within him as he saw the venerable Bishop take his seat. So great was his grief and agitation that he was soon obliged to leave the room. That evening, as the Bishop was seated alone in his chamber, the Rev. Mr. —— was announced, and he requested him to be shown up. He grasped the young man by the hand with a cordiality which he did not expect, for he had made careful inquiries, and found that since they had met before a great change had been wrought in him. He was now as humble and pious, as he was before worldly minded. As a father would have received a disobedient but repentant child, so did this good man receive his erring but contrite brother. They mingled their tears together, while the young preacher wept as a child, upon the bosom of his spiritual father. At that session he was ordained, and he is now one of the most pious and useful ministers in the Ohio Conference. A.

The Journeyman Printers in Louisville "struck" last week for higher wages, but the proprietors of the papers in that place determined not to yield to their demands. The consequence is, that the Journeymen have concluded to turn proprietors, and have accordingly issued a daily paper called the *Inquirer*, to be conducted by an association of printers, and to be devoted to the general subjects which engage newspapers, with the exception of politics.

**Fall and Winter  
GOODS.**

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Fall and Winter supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

**A large and general assort-  
ment of Dry Goods, &c.**

COMPRISING

Cloths, Cassimeres,  
Satinets,

French & English Merinos,  
Figured Circassians,

Calicos,

Black & Coloured Silks,  
&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,  
Shot Guns,

Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets,

Crockery,

Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

November 23. 97—

**Notice.**

IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscribers immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 26. 93—

**NEW GOODS.**

THE subscriber having opened a store next door west of O. F. Long & Co. is now receiving

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

**Dry Goods and Gro-  
ceries,**

recently purchased by him in New York, for cash; which he is determined to sell unusually low for Cash, or Country Produce, such as country Cloth, Fosters, Tallow, and Beeswax; for the latter he will give cash, should he not have goods to suit. He hopes that his friends, and those wishing to purchase, will give him a call.

B. CHEEK.

September 28. 89—

**Fresh Fruit, &c.**

MRS. L. THOMAS has just received a small supply of Excellent Fruit, which she would like to dispose of upon as liberal terms as possible.

The following are comprised in her assort-  
ment:

Bunch Raisins, Almonds,

Sultana Raisins, Palm-nuts,

Preserved Carrots, Fibbers,

French Prunes, Cocoa-nuts,

Pickled Olives, Peas-nuts,

Oranges, Assorted Candies,

A variety of Toys, &c. &c.

November 26. 94—

**Female School at Fairfield.**

MRS. CYNTHIA PAISLEY, a lady of good qualifications, will take charge of a Seminary exclusively of Females, to be kept at Fairfield, six miles north west of Hillsborough, this session will commence the first of December.

Board can be had in the vicinity on very reasonable terms.

November 2. 93—3W

**Stray Filly.**

TAKEN up by Henry O'

Daniel, living about ten miles south-west from Hillsborough, and entered on the stray book of Orange county on the 28th ult. a SORREL FILLY, four feet five inches high, and will be three or four years old next spring. She has a star in her forehead, a long switch tail, both hind feet white, and a little white on her left fore foot.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

November 2. 94—

**Stray Steer.**

TAKEN up by Dr. Jas.

S. Smith, of Hillsborough, and entered on the stray book of Orange county, on the 4th instant, a stray STEER, without horns, supposed to be ten years old, and marked with a half crop and under bit in the left ear, and a small fork in the right ear; he is spotted all over with red and white spots; and is valued at sixteen dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

November 2. 94—3W

**WILLIAM W. GRAY'S  
Invaluable Collection,**

FOR THE CURE OF  
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tu-

mours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and

Flesh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises,

Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and

Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Seald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains,

Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whillows—

and a most effectual remedy for the re-

moval of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.</